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A graphic portrayal of growth in Illinois higher education since 1962. The report discusses the organization of higher education systems in Illinois, enrollment data, degree programs offered, scholarship programs, budget and finance information, and federal programs being utilized by institutions. (FPO)

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PROGRESS

PLANNING

Growth in Illinois Higher Education

1962-1968

EF 002740

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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A REPORT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION
DECEMBER, 1968

This brief report graphically portrays growth in Illinois higher education from 1962, the year the Board of Higher Education became operative, to December, 1968.

The challenge in 1962 was immense; the growth since has been dramatic but orderly. Coordination and planning, major functions of the Board, have guided and nurtured the growth.

Properly conceived, planning is a perpetual process, not an achievement. This report describes growth during the first six years and prospective planning for further expansion and increased efficiency. Experience has shown that to be effective, planning needs to be comprehensive, taking into account all institutional units of the total system, all important factors which bear on public higher education in Illinois.

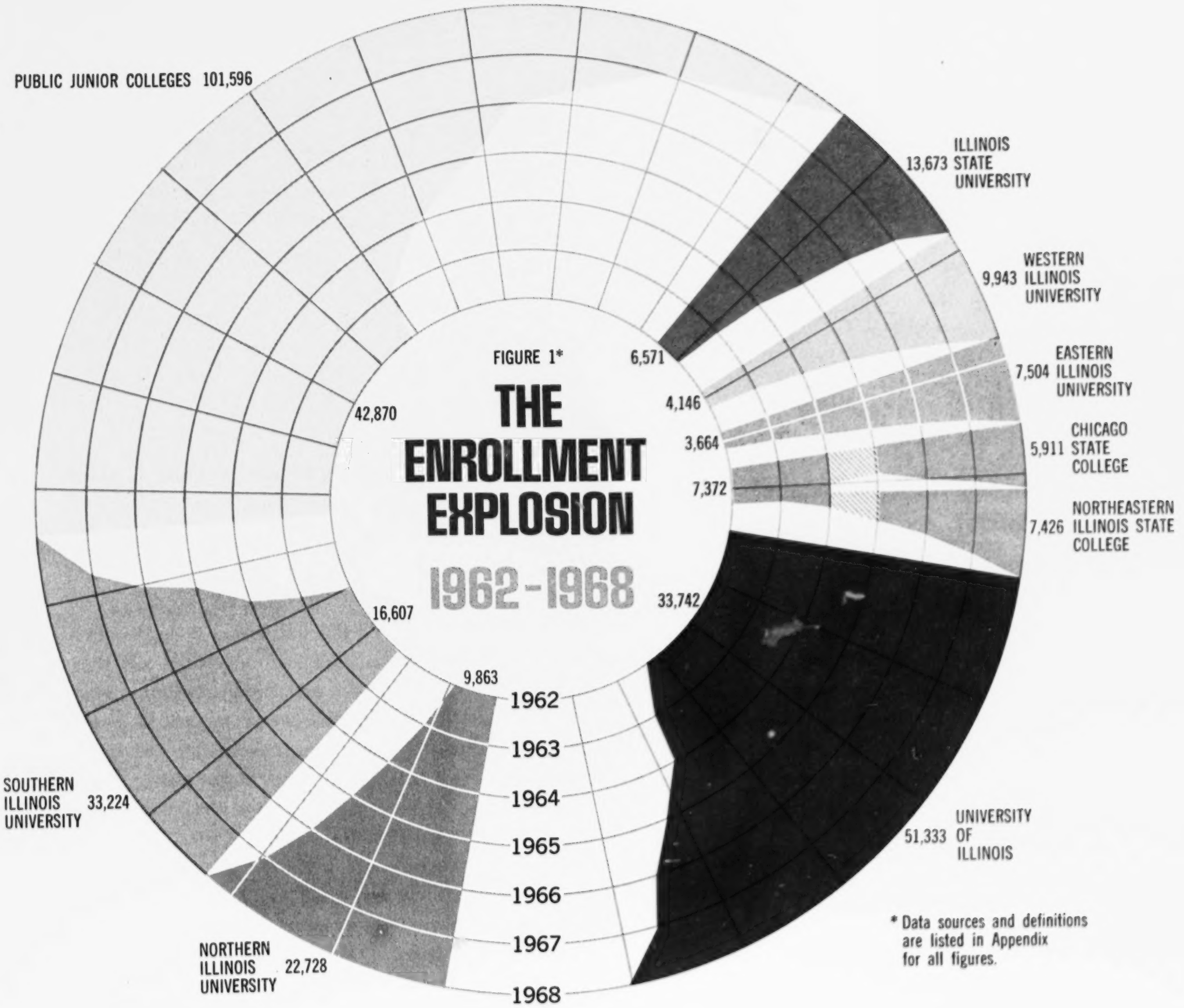
Figure 1 symbolizes the dramatic growth during the past six years in the basic element of the Board's overall responsibility—student enrollments. The figure is aptly named, for the growth has been truly explosive. All institutions have grown, but the state's public junior colleges more rapidly than any other segment.

Prospects for further growth highlight a continuing challenge. Enrollment increases projected for the next six-year period are equally dramatic. Taken together, the two six-year periods spanning from 1962 to 1974 will enroll more students in Illinois public colleges and universities than were enrolled during all of the previous 150 years of Illinois history.

FIGURE 1*

THE ENROLLMENT EXPLOSION

1962-1968



* Data sources and definitions are listed in Appendix for all figures.

What is the State of Illinois Board of Higher Education?

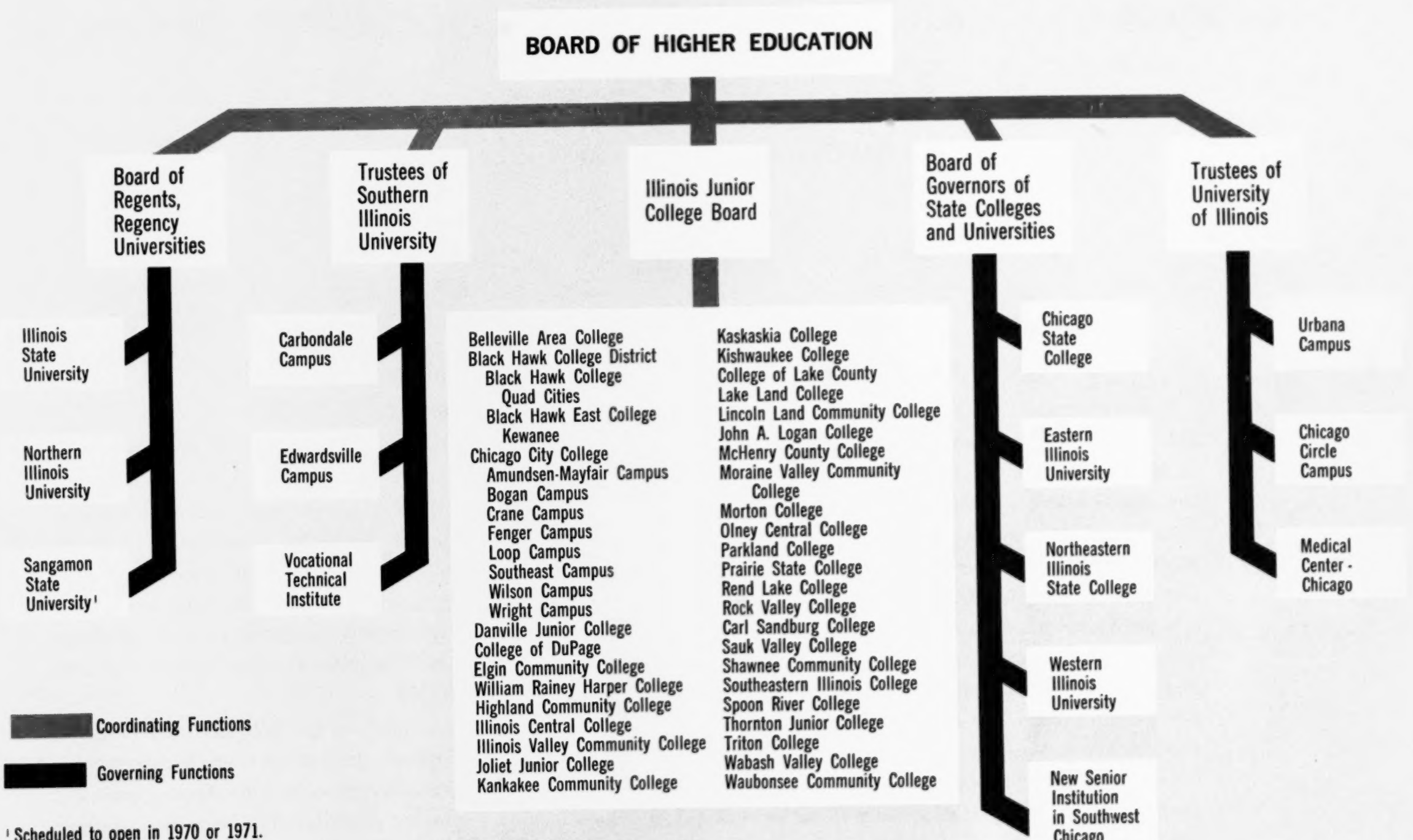
It is an official state coordinating and planning agency created in 1961 by legislation which was given strong impetus by Governor Kerner. Of the Board's sixteen members, ten are citizen members appointed for staggered six-year terms by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. At present these are Ben W. Heineman (Chairman); Conrad Bergendoff; Joseph L. Block; John A. D. Cooper, George S. Harris; Fred W. Heitmann, Jr.; Mrs. Auguste C. Hershey; Edward E. Lindsay; Richard Stengel; and James C. Worthy.

Ex officio members are the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ray Page, and the chairmen of the five governing boards: Norris L Brookens (alternate, Noble J. Puffer), Board of Regents; Kenneth L. Davis (alternate, Melvin C. Lockard), Southern Illinois University; Frank F. Fowle (alternate, John K. Cox), Junior College Board; Timothy W. Swain (alternate, Howard W. Clement), University of Illinois; and W. I. Taylor (alternate, E. Leland Webber), Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities.

Figure 2 depicts how the Board of Higher Education is related to Illinois public colleges and universities and their governing boards. The present relationship was formed when (1) the Board of Regents was created in 1967 to govern Northern Illinois University and Illinois State University, (2) Northeastern Illinois State College and Chicago State College were added to the state's roster of senior colleges and assigned to the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities for governance, and (3) the newly authorized senior universities in Springfield and the southern metropolitan Chicago area were assigned in 1968 to the Board of Regents and the Board of Governors, respectively.

FIGURE 2

ORGANIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN ILLINOIS



[1] Scheduled to open in 1970 or 1971.

[2] Scheduled to open in 1971 - 1973.

What are the Board's legal functions?

It is empowered (1) to conduct studies and continuously formulate a master plan for the development of public higher education in the state, giving due consideration to the problems and attitudes of nonpublic colleges and universities; (2) to analyze all state higher education budget requests and report its recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly; (3) to approve or disapprove all new programs of instruction, research, or service, including new branches or campuses, before any state institution of higher education establishes them; (4) to design and establish a comprehensive information system for all state universities and colleges; (5) to recommend legislation to the General Assembly, as well as to advise the Governor, regarding matters pertaining to higher education; and (6) to administer certain federal programs of support for higher education in Illinois.

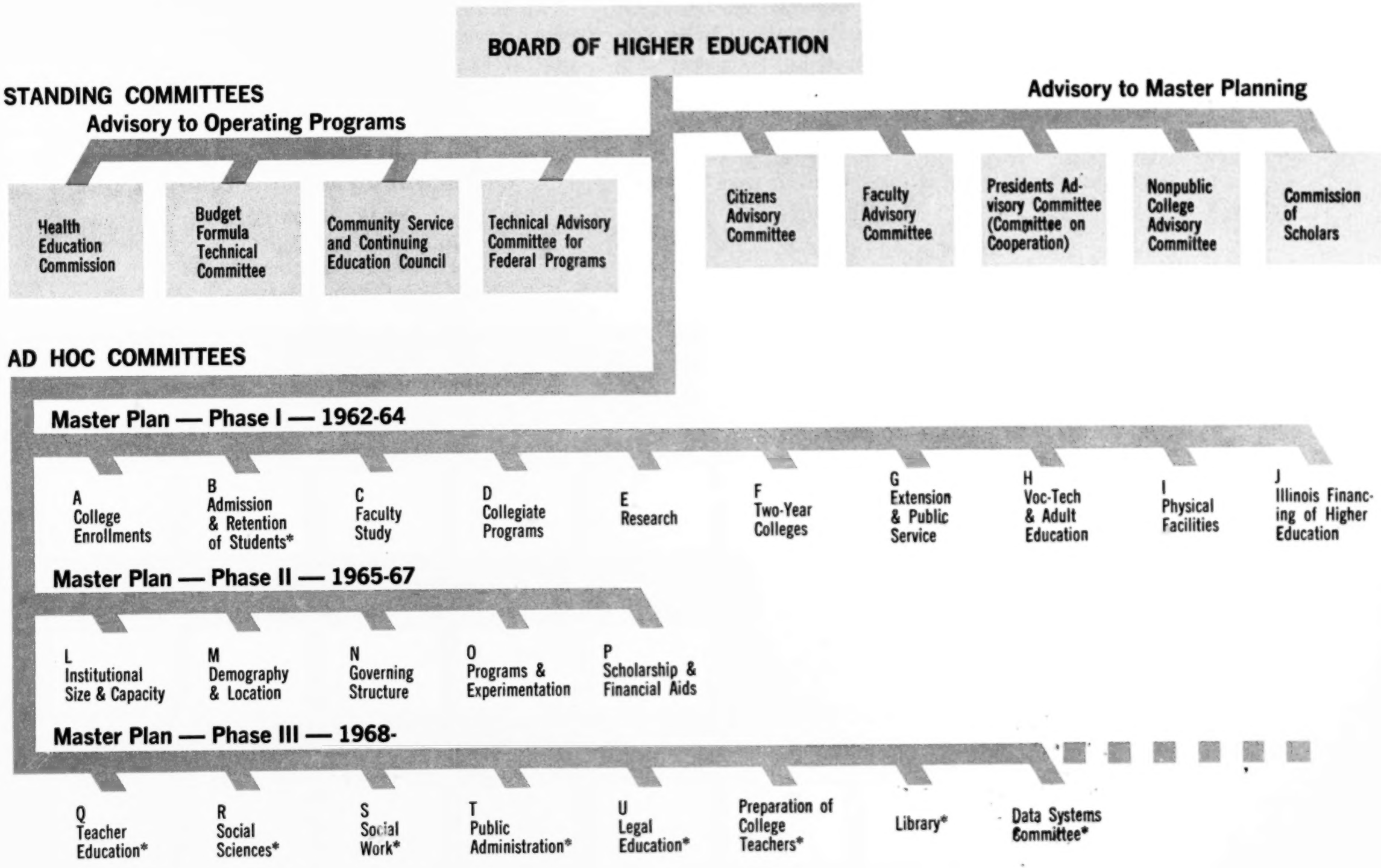
How does the Board carry out its planning activities?

Much of the Board's planning work is accomplished by Master Plan Committees supported by the Board's small staff of professionals. The committees normally are comprised of experts in the particular subject under study, college and university administrators, officials of state agencies, and in many cases, citizens. Interlocking membership among many of the committees provides continuity of purpose and operations. Committee structure is shown in Figure 3 as of December, 1968.

State-wide master planning by the Board has been carried out in sequential phases, the third of which is currently underway. The major theme throughout has been expansion of opportunity for higher education. This expansion has been accomplished quickly and efficiently through provision of commuter facilities.

FIGURE 3

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION


BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION
STANDING COMMITTEES
Advisory to Operating Programs
Health Education Commission
Budget Formula Technical Committee
Community Service and Continuing Education Council
Technical Advisory Committee for Federal Programs
Advisory to Master Planning
Citizens Advisory Committee
Faculty Advisory Committee
Presidents Advisory Committee (Committee on Cooperation)
Nonpublic College Advisory Committee
Commission of Scholars
AD HOC COMMITTEES
Master Plan — Phase I — 1962-64
A College Enrollments
B Admission & Retention of Students*
C Faculty Study
D Collegiate Programs
E Research
F Two-Year Colleges
G Extension & Public Service
H Voc-Tech & Adult Education
I Physical Facilities
J Illinois Financing of Higher Education
Master Plan — Phase II — 1965-67
L Institutional Size & Capacity
M Demography & Location
N Governing Structure
O Programs & Experimentation
P Scholarship & Financial Aids
Master Plan — Phase III — 1968-
Q Teacher Education*
R Social Sciences*
S Social Work*
T Public Administration*
U Legal Education*
Preparation of College Teachers*
Library*
Data Systems Committee*

* Currently active

Illinois has come a long way in providing expanded higher education opportunity in the years the Board of Higher Education has been in existence. Figure 4 depicts the increase in number of institutions and area within commuting range of institutions from 1962 to 1968.

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN 1962

PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. *Highland Community College, Freeport*
2. *Elgin Community College, Elgin*
3. *Chicago City College, Chicago, 8 campuses*
4. *Morton College, Cicero*
5. *Lyons Township Junior College, LaGrange (later, College of DuPage, Naperville)*
6. *Joliet Junior College, Joliet*
7. *Prairie State College, Chicago Heights*
8. *Thornton Junior College, Harvey*
9. *Black Hawk College, Moline*
10. *Illinois Valley Community College, LaSalle*
11. *Spoon River College, Canton*
12. *Danville Junior College, Danville*
13. *Belleville Area College, Belleville*
14. *Kaskaskia College, Centralia*
15. *Wabash Valley College, Mount Carmel*
16. *Rend Lake College, Mount Vernon*
17. *Southeastern Illinois College, Harrisburg*

PUBLIC SENIOR INSTITUTIONS

1. *Northern Illinois University, DeKalb*
2. *Western Illinois University, Macomb*
3. *Illinois State University, Normal*
4. *University of Illinois, Urbana*
5. *Eastern Illinois University, Charleston*
6. *Southern Illinois University, Carbondale*

An important outcome of Master Plan—Phase I (1964) was the creation of a state-wide junior college system. Phase II (1966) resulted in planning two new senior universities scheduled to open in two or three years (see numbers 4 and 5 below).

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED FROM 1962 THROUGH 1968

PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. *Rock Valley College, Rockford*
2. *McHenry County College, Crystal Lake*
3. *College of Lake County, Waukegan*
4. *Kishwaukee College, Malta*
5. *William Rainey Harper College, Palatine*
6. *Sauk Valley College, Dixon*
7. *Waubonsee Community College, Aurora*
8. *Triton College, Northlake*
9. *Moraine Valley Community College, Oak Lawn*
10. *Black Hawk East College, Kewanee*
11. *Carl Sandburg College, Galesburg*
12. *Illinois Central College, East Peoria*
13. *Kankakee Community College, Kankakee*
14. *Parkland College, Champaign*
15. *Lincoln Land Community College, Springfield*
16. *Lake Land College, Mattoon*
17. *Olney Central College, Olney*
18. *John A. Logan College, Herrin*
19. *Shawnee Community College, Karnak*

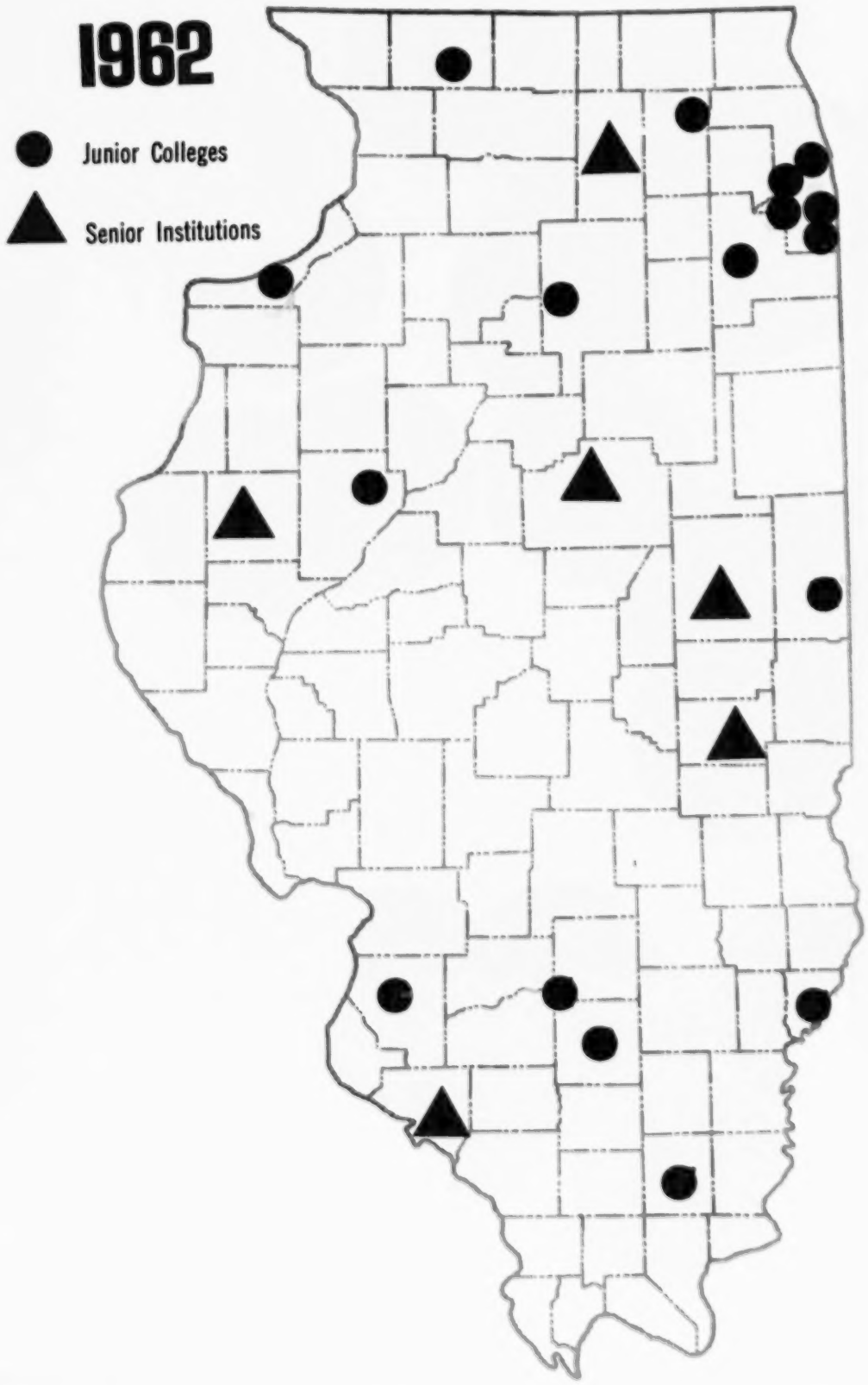
PUBLIC SENIOR INSTITUTIONS

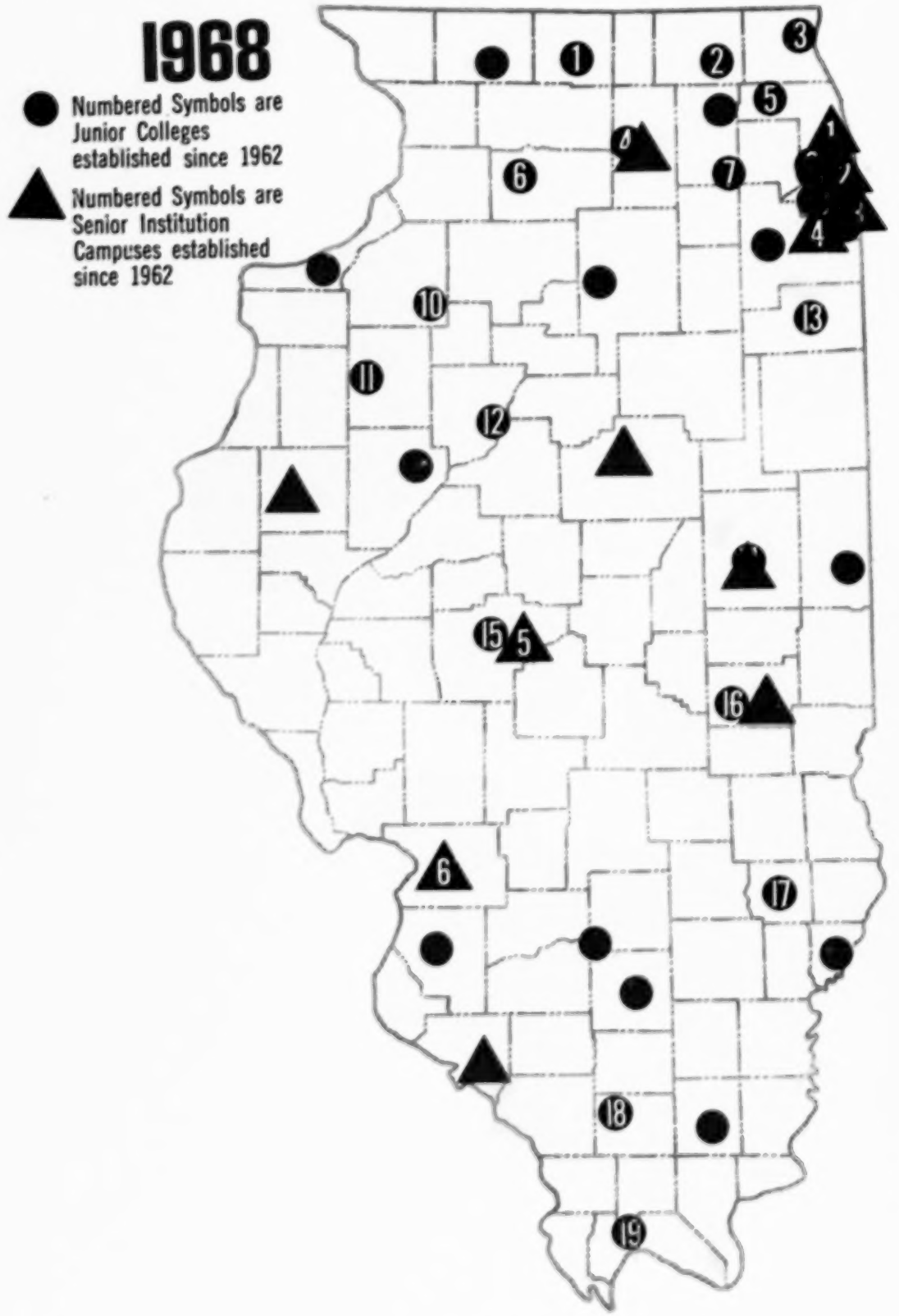
1. *Northeastern Illinois State College, Chicago*
2. *Chicago Circle Campus—University of Illinois, Chicago*
3. *Chicago State College, Chicago*
4. *New southern metropolitan Chicago area university*
5. *Sangamon State University, Springfield*
6. *Edwardsville Campus—Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville*

FIGURE 4

ILLINOIS PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

SHADED AREAS ARE WITHIN 30 MILES OF ONE OR MORE CAMPUSES





As shown in Figures 1 and 4, the most dramatic increases in enrollments and number of campuses have occurred in the burgeoning junior college system, created (as a recommendation of the Board of Higher Education) by Act of the legislature in July, 1965. It has been the major instrumentality of the Board's efforts to date to expand educational opportunity. Figure 5 reflects one result of establishing such a large number of comprehensive colleges. The 14 per cent increase in college-going rate represents over 75,000 youth who would not now be enrolled had the 1962 rate prevailed.

Further important facts about the Illinois junior college system include the following:

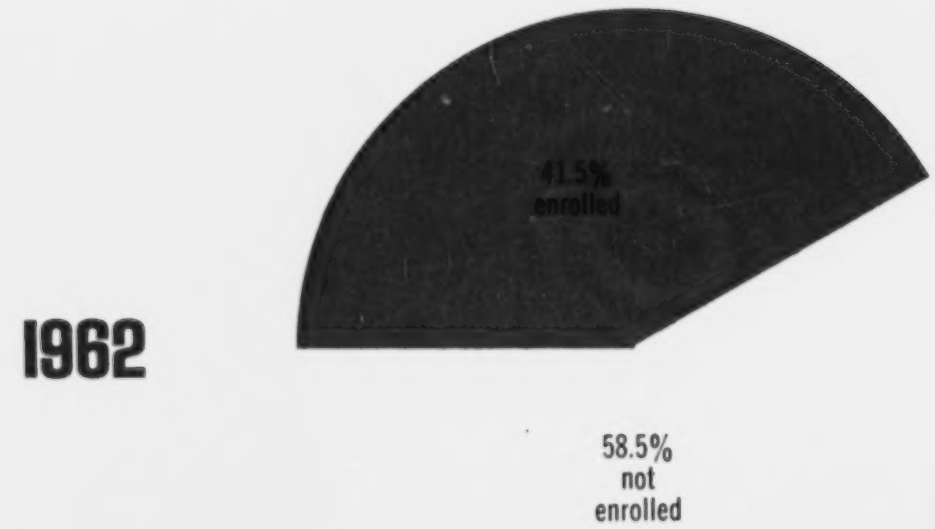
*35 districts have been authorized, encompassing 65 per cent of the state's area.

*About 85 per cent of all Illinois residents live in these districts.

*In the fall of 1968, the number of junior colleges enrolling over 1,000 students increased to 27, compared with 14 in 1962.

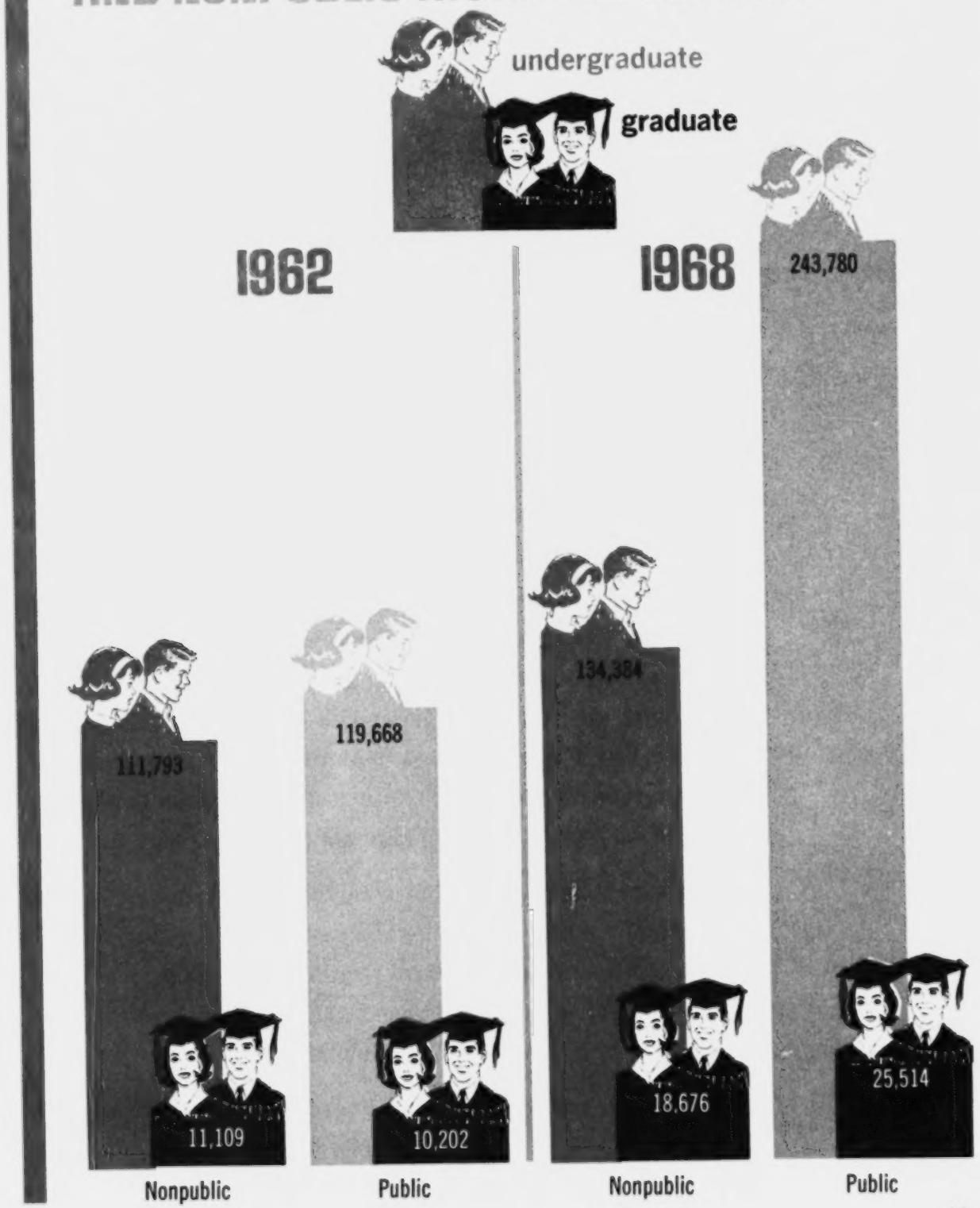
*Junior colleges have increased their percentage of lower division students enrolled in public institutions from 52.5 in 1962 to 61.2 in 1968.

RATE OF COLLEGE ENROLLMENT IN ILLINOIS*



* Number of enrollees per 100 18-21 year olds

ENROLLMENT IN ILLINOIS PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION



Enrollments in both the public and nonpublic sectors of Illinois higher education have increased sharply during the past six years, both at the undergraduate and graduate levels. However, these increases have been at markedly different rates, as shown in Figure 6, due largely to the more rapid development of campuses and expansion of facilities in the public sector.

Projections indicate that the trend set during the past six years is expected to continue for the next decade.

The number of degrees awarded also increased markedly from 1962 to 1968. Again, important differences in the growth rate occurred between the public and nonpublic sectors. As shown in Table I, the largest difference is in bachelors' and first professional degrees with public institutions more than doubling their output compared with an increase of about one third for nonpublic institutions. Enrollment trends (see Figure 6) show that the output of undergraduate degrees by the public sector is expected soon to overtake and to surpass that of the nonpublic institutions.

In graduate degrees, the nonpublic sector has been more than holding its own during the past years. A study of graduate enrollment reveals, however, that nonpublic enrollments have leveled off during the past three years while those in public institutions continue to increase.

The major thrust of the Board's current Master Plan (Phase III) is to increase sharply graduate and professional enrollments, particularly in fields where Illinois is critically short of professional manpower.

Table I

DEGREES AWARDED IN ILLINOIS PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1961-62 AND 1967-68

	1961-62	1967-68	Percentage Increase
BACHELOR AND FIRST PROFESSIONAL	20,501	33,324	62.6
Public	7,842	15,934	103.2
Private	12,659	17,390	37.4
MASTERS	4,763	10,624	123.1
Public	2,417	5,213	115.7
Private	2,346	5,411	130.7
DOCTORS	909	1,589	74.8
Public	454	751	65.4
Private	455	838	84.2
TOTAL	26,173	45,537	74.0
Public	10,713	21,898	104.4
Private	15,460	23,639	52.1

The Board of Higher Education strongly supports expansion of the scholarship and grant programs of the Illinois State Scholarship Commission. Specific recommendations are set forth in the Board's Master Plan Reports, asking that the legislature greatly increase the funding of these programs and extend them to more and more Illinois youth.

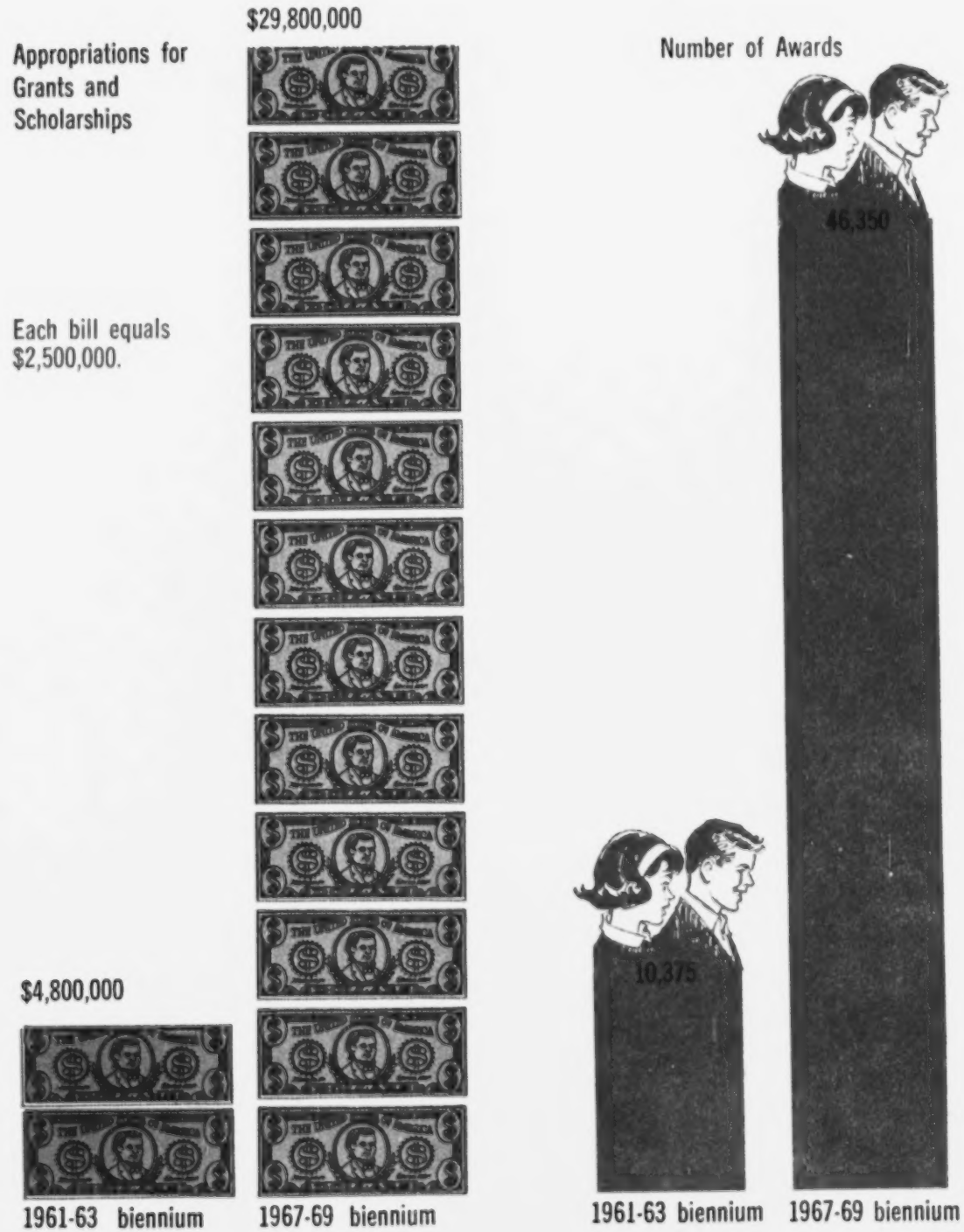
The striking growth in scope of these grant and scholarship programs is shown in Figure 7.

Since 1957, between 60 per cent to 65 per cent of the students assisted, and 85 per cent of the dollars awarded, relate to students attending nonpublic Illinois colleges and universities. This assistance not only has served to maintain enrollment growth in nonpublic institutions but also has somewhat eased the pressures for accelerated expansion of facilities in public colleges. A recent study jointly conducted by the Board and the Scholarship Commission indicates that in 1967-68 over 3,000 grant and scholarship recipients enrolled in nonpublic colleges would have entered public colleges had it not been for this financial assistance.

The Commission also administers an extensive guaranteed loan program which made 46,000 loans, totaling nearly $50,000,000, as of August, 1968.

FIGURE 7

GROWTH OF THE ILLINOIS STATE SCHOLARSHIP COMMISSION PROGRAMS



In accordance with its statutory mandate to approve or disapprove all new programs of public higher education, the Board of Higher Education has reviewed hundreds of program proposals from the various institutions and their governing boards. Table II shows the distribution of instructional units approved among the senior institutions. Advanced graduate degree programs are reviewed by a special committee of the Board, the Commission of Scholars, in addition to being reviewed by regular staff. This Commission is comprised of eminent scholars selected expressly for wide experience and background in developing and evaluating graduate programs.

In addition, the Board has the responsibility of approving or disapproving proposed new programs of the junior colleges. The Board has a special interest in helping the junior colleges become a full-fledged part of the overall system of higher education in contrast to their previous close identity with the secondary school systems in Illinois. In particular, the move toward a comprehensive curriculum is being stressed. Although the liberal arts college transfer programs still predominate, the junior colleges are being strongly encouraged to build up their occupational programs as rapidly as possible. Such programs are being reviewed and approved by the Board at an accelerating pace. Over 150 occupational programs have been approved during the past three years.

Table II

UNITS OF INSTRUCTION SENIOR INSTITUTIONS APPROVED BY BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1962 THROUGH 1968

	2-Year Program	Bachelor	Master	Certificate of Advanced Study	Doctor	Other*	Total
University of Illinois (Urbana)	1	10	9	1	8	12	41
University of Illinois (Medical Center)		3	4		1		8
University of Illinois (Chicago Circle)		6	12		4	1	23
Southern Illinois University (Carbondale)	5		1		1	9	16
Southern Illinois University (Edwardsville)			11				11
Illinois State University		6	11				17
Northern Illinois University		4	8		4	1	17
Chicago State College		6	2			2	10
Eastern Illinois University		7	19	1		4	31
Northeastern Illinois State College		17	2			4	23
Western Illinois University		10	11	1		3	25
Total	6	69	90	3	18	36	222

* e.g. instructional units in research centers, special-purpose centers, etc.

BUDGET AND FINANCE

The Act creating the Board of Higher Education states that each of the five public governing boards ". . . shall submit to the Board not later than the fifteenth day of November of each even numbered year its budget proposals for the operation and capital needs of the institutions under its governance or supervision for each biennium." "The Board shall submit to the Governor, to the General Assembly, and to the appropriate budget agencies of the Governor and General Assembly its analysis and recommendations on such budget proposals."

The Board in November, 1962, created the Budget Formula Committee, comprised of governing board staff members and institutional representatives from all senior institutions, to develop procedures and formulas for requesting appropriations for biennial operating budgets. This standing Committee conducted a series of unit-cost studies (the fourth is currently in final preparation) which provides up-to-date guidelines and formulas. Similar efforts are underway in the study of junior college unit costs, and budgeting for capital improvements.

Preparation of both capital and operating budgets follows these procedures: (a) Each senior institution and its governing board submits a budget draft to the Board of Higher Education staff (the Junior College Board submits a combined budget for all junior colleges) and, after review, submits the budget to the Board with an oral presentation. (b) The Board staff analyzes and reviews the budgets and presents its recommendations at a subsequent meeting. (c) The institutional representatives and governing board staff members give their views and reactions at an open Board meeting. (d) After deliberation, the Board transmits its recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly.

OPERATING BUDGET

Figure 8 shows the sharp increase in operating budgets since the 1961-63 biennium*. It is expected that this trend will continue during the next decade because of the projected growth in enrollment, more research, new programs for the disadvantaged and other factors. While the state funds requested and granted for higher education have been extremely large, the per cent of increase in Illinois has remained at the national average over this time period.

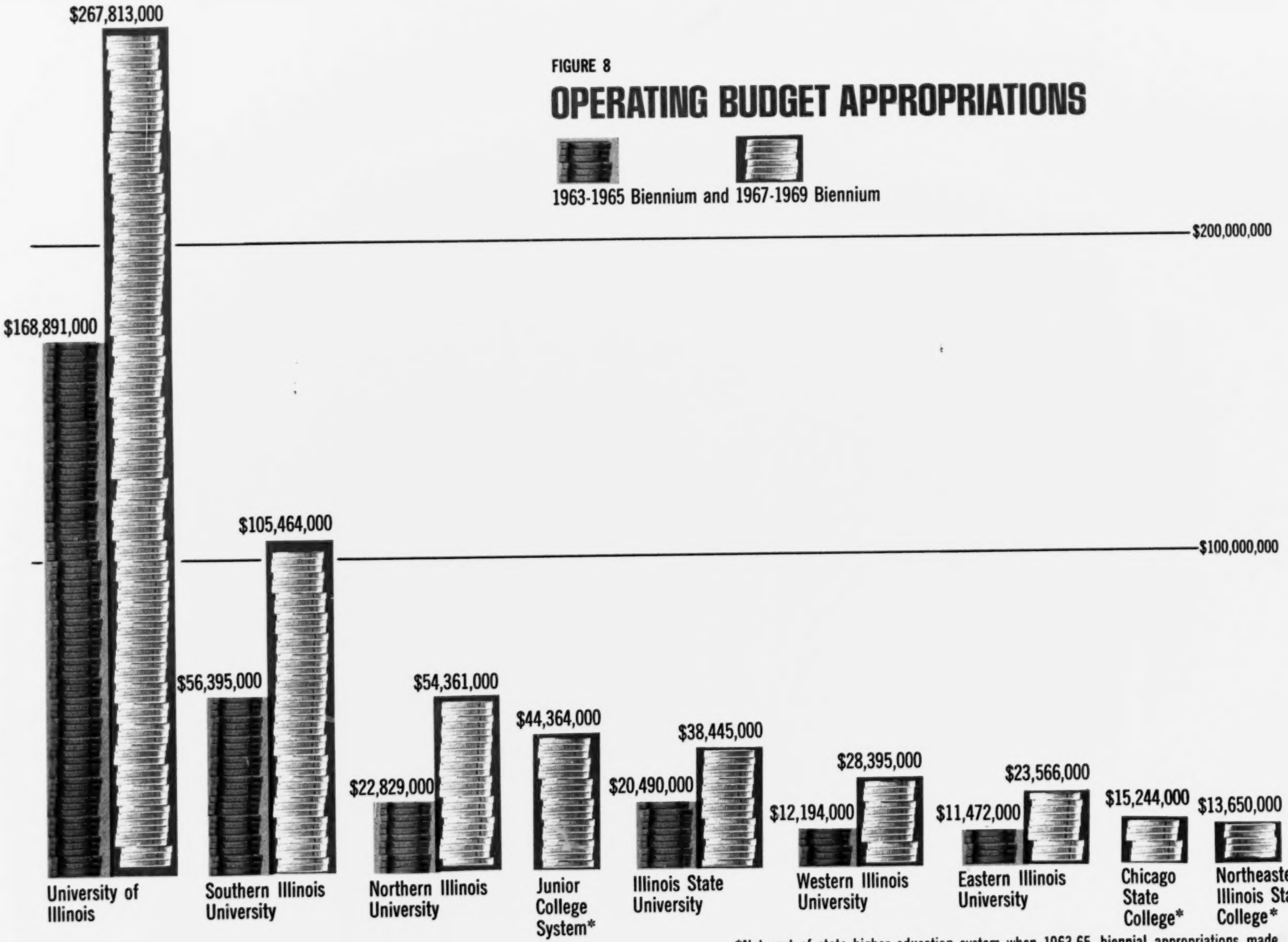
Requested programs which exceed formula cost guidelines must be sufficiently documented to show clear necessity. The Board staff budget review process provides good stewardship of public tax funds, yet allows needed new services.

*The 1963-65 biennium was used as a base because reliable figures by institution were not available for the previous biennium.

FIGURE 8

OPERATING BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

1963-1965 Biennium and 1967-1969 Biennium



*Not part of state higher education system when 1963-65 biennial appropriations made.

CAPITAL BUDGET

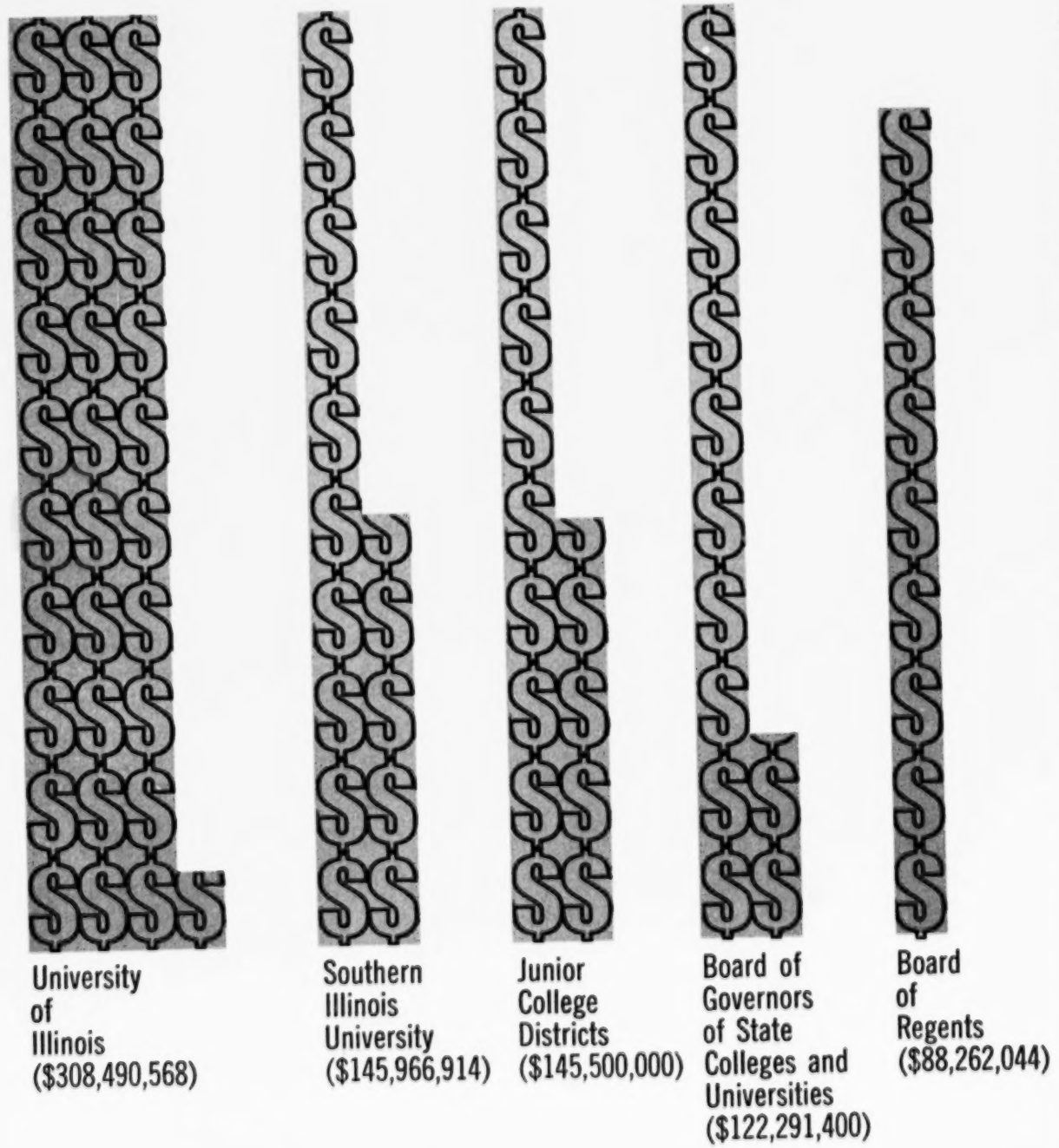
The State of Illinois provided $810,510,926 for capital improvements in public higher education from the 1961-63 biennium through the current biennium. This rate of growth in facilities and improvements exceeds the national average for the same period. Growth trends in Illinois higher education point to additional facilities needed during the next decade, particularly for junior colleges and commuter senior institutions.

Figure 9 shows the cumulative totals for each of the five governing boards from the 1961-63 biennium through the 1967-69 biennium. It should be noted that the Junior College Board was awarded state funds for capital improvement only during the past four years, as were the two Chicago Colleges now under the Board of Governors (Chicago State College and Northeastern Illinois State College). The figure for the Board of Regents includes allocations to Northern Illinois University and Illinois State University for the entire six year period.

FIGURE 9

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS 1961-1963 THROUGH 1967-1969 BIENNIA

$=$10 million


University of Illinois ($308,490,568)
Southern Illinois University ($145,966,914)
Junior College Districts ($145,500,000)
Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities ($122,291,400)
Board of Regents ($88,262,044)

Federal Programs

The Board of Higher Education serves as the official State Commission for the administration of four separate federal programs under which federal funds are provided for institutions of higher education in Illinois. In all four programs, the funds are available to nonpublic institutions on the same basis as for public institutions. Two of the programs support higher education programs in community problem-solving; the other two provide funds for physical facilities.

Under Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965 Illinois colleges and universities in aggregate have received $1,009,979 for community service programs since program inception in fiscal year 1966. Of the 47 projects funded to date, 15 were initiated in nonpublic four-year institutions, 29 were awarded to public four-year colleges and universities, and three were awarded to public junior colleges.

Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964, with newly appropriated fiscal year 1968 funds, provides opportunity for higher education involvement in community development manpower training activities for public employees. Both in-service and preservice training are eligible program activities. The Department of Housing and Urban Development approved $98,762 in federal funds for six Title VIII projects to be carried out in fiscal year 1969. The Board, as the officially designated state agency, recently submitted a State Plan which included nine project proposals submitted by five public institutions. These totaled $330,000 of federal funds.

Under Title VI-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, grants are provided to institutions of higher education to improve the quality of classroom instruction by acquisition of instructional equipment and materials. There are two categories of eligible equipment. Category I includes laboratory and other special equipment and materials. Category II includes television equipment and materials for closed-circuit direct instruction. As of December, 1968, 81 projects have been recommended for grants totaling $1,935,791. Grants have been awarded to three nonpublic two-year colleges, 37 nonpublic senior institutions, 20 public junior colleges, and 21 public senior institutions.

Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 provides grants to institutions of higher education for the purposes of acquiring, constructing, or rehabilitating academic facilities. Recommended projects include several types of academic facilities; but library, classroom, and laboratory facilities have been requested most often. As the State Commission for Illinois, the Board accepts and reviews grant applications, determines priority rank, calculates federal shares, and recommends projects to the U. S. Office of Education for grants. The Board staff also provides institutions of higher education in Illinois general administrative services relative to Title I. A total of $79,385,132 has been recommended by the Board for funding to date. The institutions which received funds, the amounts of the grants, and the locations of the institutions are shown on the following two pages.

As of December, 1968, 145 projects were recommended for grants under Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. A total of 42 nonpublic institutions and 22 public institutions were recommended for one or more of the grants. These institutions are shown in Figure 10 by number as follows:

Illinois—excluding Cook, DuPage, and Will counties

Key	*Institution and Location*	
1	Rock Valley College (Rockford)	$ 953,821
2	Trinity College (Deerfield)	183,674
3	Barat College (Lake Forest)	234,033
4	Shimer College (Mount Carroll)	216,333
5	Sauk Valley College (Dixon)	1,000,000
6	Northern Illinois University (DeKalb)	3,529,178
7	Judson College (Elgin)	99,627
8	Aurora College (Aurora)	345,189
9	Augustana College (Rock Island)	2,133,943
10	Black Hawk College (Moline)	2,000,000
11	Olivet Nazarene College (Kankakee)	576,211
12	Monmouth College (Monmouth)	1,000,000
13	Knox College (Galesburg)	1,966,718
14	Bradley University (Peoria)	680,459
15	Eureka College (Eureka)	634,997
16	Robert Morris Junior College (Carthage)	12,604
17	Western Illinois University (Macomb)	2,704,283
18	Illinois State University (Normal)	2,854,058
19	Illinois Wesleyan University (Bloomington)	1,295,444
20	Quincy College (Quincy)	412,946
21	Lincoln College (Lincoln)	346,545
22	University of Illinois (Urbana)	3,938,302
23	Parkland College (Champaign)	1,903,331
24	MacMurray College (Jacksonville)	109,297
25	Springfield College in Illinois (Springfield)	133,005
26	Millikin University (Decatur)	1,266,555
27	Blackburn College (Carlinville)	198,118
28	Eastern Illinois University (Charleston)	1,862,642
29	Southern Illinois University (Edwardsville)	$1,938,765
30	Greenville College (Greenville)	384,278
31	Kaskaskia College (Centralia)	102,819
32	McKendree College (Lebanon)	416,395
33	Parks Col. of Aero. Tech. (East St. Louis)	153,830
34	Wabash Valley College (Mt. Carmel)	188,665
35	Rend Lake College (Mt. Vernon)	71,002
36	Southern Illinois University (Carbondale)	5,107,614

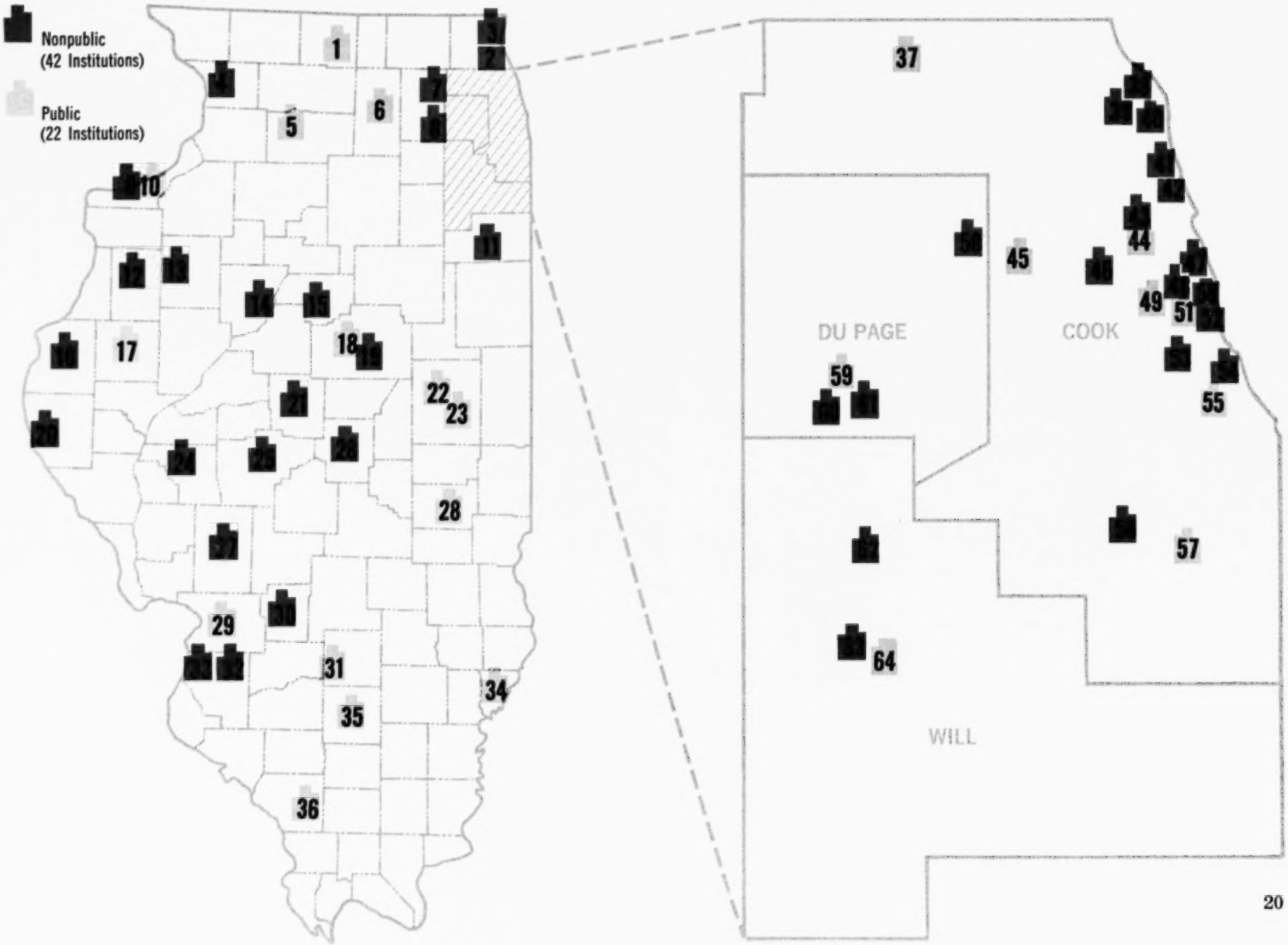
Illinois—excluding Cook, DuPage, and Will counties (cont.)

Cook, DuPage, and Will counties

37	William Rainey Harper College (Palatine)	3,148,872
38	National College of Education (Evanston)	725,034
39	Kendall College (Evanston)	173,300
40	Northwestern University (Evanston)	1,274,921
41	Loyola University, Lake Shore (Chicago)	1,994,235
42	Mundelein College (Chicago)	1,000,000
43	North Park College (Chicago)	512,903
44	Northeastern Ill. State College (Chicago)	1,000,000
45	Triton College (Northlake)	1,000,000
46	Rosary College (River Forest)	774,600
47	Loyola University, Lewis Towers (Chicago)	548,281
48	Central YMCA Community College (Chicago)	761,239
49	Chicago City College—Westside (Chicago)	2,099,039
50	DePaul University (Chicago)	1,550,878
51	Univ. of Illinois, Chicago Circle (Chicago)	10,075,098
52	Roosevelt University (Chicago)	633,282
53	Illinois Institute of Tech. (Chicago)	1,287,729
54	University of Chicago (Chicago)	786,707
55	Chicago City College, Wilson (Chicago)	1,000,000
56	Trinity Christian College (Palos Heights)	381,347
57	Thornton Junior College (Harvey)	1,000,000
58	Elmhurst College (Elmhurst)	1,465,755
59	College of DuPage (Naperville)	1,000,000
60	North Central College (Naperville)	666,666
61	St. Procopius College (Lisle)	500,000
62	Lewis College (Lockport)	1,664,982
63	College of St. Francis (Joliet)	405,583
64	Joliet Junior College (Joliet)	1,000,000

FIGURE 10

ILLINOIS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AWARDED FUNDS UNDER TITLE I, HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES ACT, 1965 THROUGH 1968



SUMMARY

Illinois can be justly proud of the remarkable growth in higher education during the last six years.

This achievement stands as a tribute to the dedicated efforts and wisdom of the many groups that have furthered higher education in Illinois through cooperation with the Board of Higher Education: the generous tax support of the General Assembly representing all the citizens of Illinois; the foresighted backing by the Governor's office and other state agencies; the heavy burden of work assumed by faculties and administrators of colleges and universities, both public and nonpublic; and the leadership offered by the governing boards and their staffs.

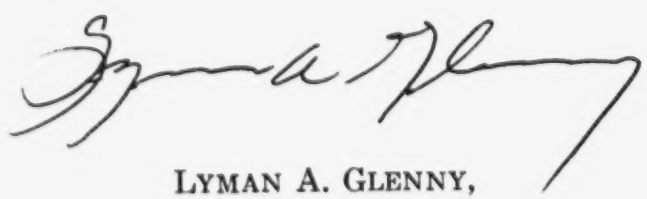
Opportunity for higher education in Illinois has been dramatically increased. The dimensions of the expansion tell the story: the doubling of enrollments from 119,668 to 243,780; the inclusion of 80% of the area and 90% of the population within commuting distance of a public institution; the doubling of state funds for operating budgets from $235,595,000 to $592,603,000; the establishing of 19 new junior colleges and six new university campuses; the quintupling of appropriations for state scholarships and grants; the amassing of $810,510,926 in capital improvements from state funds; and the attendance at our colleges today of at least 75,000 additional Illinois youth who would not have enrolled without this extraordinary expansion.

The challenge which lies ahead, however, more than equals these accomplishments. Higher education must be expanded even more to accommodate still larger enrollments. And it must be extended not only to more students of the traditional type but also to the economically and socially disadvantaged who are scarcely served now. It must be offered to the many thousands of workers of all ages who need retraining to keep apace of our continuing technological revolution, and it must be available to serve the concomitant increase in leisure-time learning for all adults.

But the future challenge calls for more than accommodation of even more students and service to new clienteles. The rapid expansion in quantity of higher education calls for a heightened concern with quality and effectiveness. More education is not necessarily better education. Further improvements in content, in organization, and in resources are needed.

Higher education is coming to be the single most strategic determinant of the life-chances of our young men and women. Higher education degrees have become certificates for advancment or even entrance into most kinds of significant and satisfying work. This is useful and important, but public higher education must not become merely a huge and complicated organization for occupational certification, for nothing would shortchange students and devitalize institutions more. The Board of Higher Education stresses diversity of function, structure, and purpose as a means to anticipate and meet the complex needs of a society changing at an ever-quickening pace.

Confronting Illinois is not only its most challenging task but its most exciting and vital opportunity.



LYMAN A. GLENNY,
Executive Director

This graphic report is intended to highlight some of the major growth trends during the past six years and does not purport to be comprehensive. The information depicted was derived principally from detailed statistical reports of the Board. In some cases, data were used from reports of other agencies, such as the Junior College Board and the Illinois State Scholarship Commission. Persons desiring more information should send their requests to the Board of Higher Education, 300 E. Monroe Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

Major publications of the Board include:

A Master Plan for Higher Education in Illinois (1964)

A Master Plan for Higher Education in Illinois—Phase II, Extending Educational Opportunity (1966)

Master Plan Committee Reports:

- *College Enrollments* (Committee A)
- *Admission and Retention of Students* (Committee B)
- *Faculty Study* (Committee C)
- *Collegiate Programs* (Committee D)
- *Research* (Committee E)
- *Two-Year Programs* (Committee F)
- *Extension and Public Service* (Committee G)
- *Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education* (Committee H)
- *Physical Facilities* (Committee I)
- *Illinois Financing of Higher Education* (Committee J)
- *Institutional Size and Capacity* (Committee L)
- *Demography and Location* (Committee M)
- *Governing Structure* (Committee N)
- *Programs and Experimentation* (Committee O)
- *Scholarship and Financial Aids* (Committee P)

Biennial Report (Series)

Board's Recommendations on Capital Budgets (Series)

Board's Recommendations on Operating Budgets (Series)

Education in the Health Fields for State of Illinois (Vols. I & II)

Executive Director Report No. 51-71 (Series)

F. T. E. Faculty Load Report for Public Senior Institutions (Series)

Recommendations on Tuition Increases and Student Aid

Report on New Senior Institutions

State-wide Space Survey (Series)

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APPENDIX

1. Figure 1: G. J. Froelich, *Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Learning in Illinois: 1968*, Bureau of Institutional Research, University of Illinois (Urbana, November, 1968). Enrollment data used were degree credit head count. The Figure is constructed such that the line representing annual enrollments for each institution is a proportion of the 1968 circle.

2. Figure 2: Represents organizational relationships as of December, 1968.

3. Figure 3: Represents committees in existence as of December, 1968. Additional Master Plan—Phase III committees are currently being formed.

4. Figure 4: Information on names and locations of 1962 junior colleges were obtained from Junior College Board records; 1968 information from Junior College Board *College Bulletin*, vol. 3, no. 4, November-December, 1968.

5. Figure 5: 1962 rate from Master Plan Committee A, *College Enrollments*, Board of Higher Education, December, 1963. 1968 rate from Froelich, *op. cit.*

6. Figure 6. Froelich, *op. cit.* Data used were oncampus head count enrollments. 1962 graduate figures are from unpublished data of the Bureau of Institutional Research, University of Illinois, Urbana.

7. Table I: 1961-62 data from *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1961-62*, U. S. Office of Education. 1967-68 data from *Higher Education General Information Survey: Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred Between July 1, 1967 and June 30, 1968*, U. S. Office of Education (unpublished); data on record in the Board of Higher Education files.

8. Figure 7: Illinois State Scholarship Commission and the Illinois Board of Higher Education, *A Growth Investment: Financial Aid for Illinois College Youth*, November, 1968.

9. Table II: Data from Board of Higher Education records.

10. Figure 8: *Board's Recommendations on Operating Budgets* (series) Board of Higher Education, and *Appropriations* (biennial series), the State of Illinois Department of Finance.

11. Figure 9: *Board's Recommendations on Capital Budgets* (series), Board of Higher Education, and Department of Finance, *op. cit.*

12. Figure 10: Physical Facilities Office, *Federal Programs Report*, Board of Higher Education, August, 1968. Data for November, 1968, closing date available in mimeographed report from the Physical Facilities Office.